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SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By HOVEY & DAVIES.]

SANTA FE, N. M., MARCH 11, 1848.

[Vol. I—NUMBER 22.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE REPUBLICAN will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of two dollars for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 50 per Square of TEN LINES or less for one insertion, and \$1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

Joseph Nangle.

OFFERS for sale to the army and inhabitants of Santa Fe generally the assortment of Groceries in the city. The grocery store at present in the House opposite to sentinel No. 6 will be removed in the course of the ensuing week to the Store on the Plaza now occupied by Messrs. Beck & Brent, "No. 2, on the south east corner of the Plaza." The Dry Goods Store No. 1, on the south east corner of the Plaza will be found to contain an assortment of goods and clothing not excelled in Santa Fe. Among the articles necessary to soldiers are shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, caps, hats, cassinet pantalons and roundabouts, buckskin clothing, &c., all of which are offered for sale at regular Santa Fe prices, for cash. Jan. 22, 1848.

E. Leitsendorfer, & Co.

At the South West corner of the Plaza. HAVE a fine stock of bleached and brown domestics—fur and oil cloth caps—horse brushes—curry combs; circingles; girths, &c., which they are selling at the lowest possible terms for cash. Our old friends and customers, who have known us at the same stand, for four years past, will do well to call now—we will sell them bargains. E. LEITSENDORFER, & Co. Santa Fe, Jan. 22, 1848.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes, Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c., and will be happy to wait upon all who call. November 1st, 1847—6w8n.

P. R. Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

HAS on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market.—Consisting of Black & Blue Prints; " " Satinets, Cotton Pant Stuffs; Blankets; Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills; Black Cassimere; Black and Blue Cloth; Ready made Clothing; Womens Shoes of all qualities. Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHLAP FOR CASH.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENT, F. COONS,

2000 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, Ramon Lopez, a boy between 7 and 8 years of age, was captured and carried off a short time ago, by a band of Camanches, whose Chief is called Antonio, and his hunting ground, or residence, is in the neighborhood of San Antonio de Bexar. The said Antonio was a captive in his youth and probably speaks Spanish. Any person who will recover the boy, (Lopez,) and place him in a respectable family, secure from the Indians, (on producing unquestionable proof of the fact,) will receive the above reward on delivering him to the subscriber at the Mint in Chihuahua. JOHN POTTS, Jan 29—4t. [St. Louis Republican copy.]

Sacramento.

BY GLAUCUS.

The sun had descended half way down the height,
From the pride of her noon, from her zenith of light;
When the flag of Columbia in splendor unfurled,
O'er the hill of Chihuahua its stars to the world

The heart stirring notes of the whistling life,
And rattling drum woke the echoes of life,
From valley and hill top they startle and bound,
Away o'er the plain like the deer from the hound

The order to halt passes down the array,
Now brave men ye see what for many a day,
Ye have looked for in vain, there is battle to do,
A Mexican army now bursts on your view.

You see their entrenchments and four to one,
Outnumbering your warriors, they gleam in the sun;
Their banners are flying, their guns brought to bear.

Spring the sword from the sheath like the wolf from his lair.

Woods, prairies and jounies of death have been passed,

And now you have met with the foe man at last,
Entrenched on the hills, and commanding the vale,

With a thousand reserved to defend or assail.

Each heart burns with ardor, each eye is on fire,

Woe, woe, to the powers provoking your ire,
The murder of BRENT, the Alamo's dread name;
Charge, charge ye and put them to flight and to shame.

The flourish of trumpets is echoed away,
O'er the hills of Chihuahua to winton and play,
The drums beat a charge, like a sword from its sheath,

Leaps each warrior away into glory or death.

Then charge WEIGHTMAN, charge, on, on GILPIN, on,

The day shall be ours e'er sets the red sun,
Charge JACKSON and MITCHELL, brave REED and CHOTEAU,

LABEAUME dashes on, charge on the foe.

Now flash the bright sabres of brave Captain REED,

They have passed the stern ramparts with many a deed.

That will shine in the temple of glory their names

And light up their deeds on the altars of fame.

They waver, they waver, in panic they fly,
They leave their entrenchments, but only to die,

For CLARK, as away the highlands they yield
Mows them down with his guns like the grass of the field.

The bullets are flying and whistling lead,
Is hailing around you, potentiation and dread,
Tho' horses are falling and riders are thrown,
Only one noble warrior God called to his throne.

He died on the charge, with his face to the foe,
In glory he died, and if ever below,

The bright circling sun, man carried a high name

Col. OWENS' must gleam on the altar of fame.

Each man was a hero, no coward was there,
A sigh was not breathed, no word of despair;

Each vied with his comrade, in valor and might,
Each strove to be first in the van of the fight.

The sun had descended in splendor untold,
O'er the hills of Chihuahua in purple and gold,

The mountains dark shadows in silence were spread,

O'er the conquering army, the dying and dead.

*Well might Col. Doniphan exclaim; they will not believe my report—about five hundred of the enemy were killed.

AMERICAN ICE.—The French nation is really amazed that the American trade in ice yields nearly as much annually as the profits of France for treading the wine press. To give some idea of the importance of this equatorial trade, a Boston House is instanced, which, within a single year, dispatched to Asia 101 vessels laden with ice, which produced 17,000,000 florins. This (says the Presse) is almost as large a sum as that which annually accrues from one vintage of the wines of Bordeaux.

views of the Press upon Mr. Clay's Speech.

The thoroughly partisan presses on the Whig side, as we anticipated, have, with very few exceptions, warmly greeted Mr. Clay's speech, and approved its doctrines. Those who condemned the justice of the war, yet advocated its vigorous prosecution, as a means of securing a peace, equally with those who pronounced for the withdrawing of our army, and the withholding of supplies, find in it precisely the sentiments they hold, and have been continually promulgating. Wherein Mahomet has not gone to the mountain, the mountain has gone to Mahomet. There are exceptions, however; and among them we note first the Nashville Whig, which thus speaks:

"With him, too, we are opposed to the annexation of Mexico, that is all of Mexico, but we are not with him in his opinion to the retention of any portion of the territory we have conquered from Mexico. We go for keeping Upper California and Mexico at all hazards. We do not think the people of the United States will ever consent, nor do we believe they ought to consent, to restore these provinces to Mexico. We want something more than a 'just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas,' and have no idea that public opinion in this country will permit the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall secure no other and further result than that."

Be it remembered that this is a Southern paper, and speaking to the "No Territory" issue which the Northern Whigs have adopted as a protection to freedom.

Next we have the Boston Courier, the organ of Mr. Webster. Speaking of the resolutions it says:

"They will not bear very close scrutiny, but require the exercise of a good degree of Mr. Clay's attribute, namely, the faculty of manufacturing compromises, to reconcile some of their discrepancies. For example, if the war with Mexico has been caused by an unauthorized and unconstitutional act of the President, it surpasses our sagacity to assign any justifiable apology for Congress to vote supplies for prosecuting it. Again, if a war was commenced on our part without sufficient provocation, as is substantially admitted in Mr. Clay's resolutions, with what propriety can he call upon Congress to dictate the terms of peace?"

Further proceeding in, a tender regard for the interests of its own candidate, the Courier remarks:

"It is our solemn conviction that this meeting at Lexington, for the avowed purpose of hearing from Mr. Clay, personally, his deliberate sentiments in regard to the war, originated in some other place than Lexington—some other State than Kentucky—and was intended to furnish something as an offset to the Massachusetts resolution recommending Mr. Webster to the favorable consideration of the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency."

The New York Courier & Enquirer puts in its dissent to Mr. Clay's doctrine of opposing all territorial acquisition, and refusing indemnity. Thus it speaks:

"Considering the extent of our commerce in the Pacific, all parties unite in the opinion that a port on that side of the continent is absolutely necessary; and under existing circumstances, the feelings of the country will be averse to the surrender of the whole of California; in our judgment such surrender is not necessary, it is not demanded by public sentiment—and will not be acceded to by the people."

Governor Towns, of Georgia, in his Inaugural Address, follows a defence of the Mexican war with this extract in relation to the Wilmot Proviso:

"Intimately connected with the war, is a question of vital concern to the slave holding States of the Union: should the pernicious principles of the Wilmot Proviso receive the sanction of Congress, and become the fixed policy of the Federal Government in reference to its territory hereafter to be acquired, it would constitute a case of Federal usurpation too intolerable for endurance."

"An act repugnant to the Constitution, destructive to our rights, and dishonorable to Georgia as one of the parties to the Federal Compact, should receive, as I doubt not it would, the united resistance of every true-hearted friend of the State."

How strikingly does the conduct of our General and army towards the city of Mexico, the public and private property of its citizens, and the journals of the country, compare with the conduct of the English when they captured the City of Washington. We have now before us a British volume, styled the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and N. Orleans, from which we take the following extracts. Describing the occupation and sack of Washington by the British in 1814, the author, who was an officer in Gen. Ross' army, says:

"Our troops proceeded without a moment's delay to destroy everything in the most distant degree connected with the Government. In this general devastation were included the Senate House, the President's palace an extensive dockyard and arsenal, barracks for two or three thousand men, several large storehouses filled with naval and military stores, some hundreds of Cannon of different descriptions, and nearly twenty thousand muskets. There were also two or three public ropewalks, which shared the same fate, a fine frigate, pierced for sixty guns, and just ready to be launched, several gun-brigs and armed schooners, with a variety of gun-boats and small crafts. The powder magazines were set on fire and exploded with a tremendous crash, throwing down many houses in their vicinity," etc. etc. "The work of destruction did not stop here: a noble library, several printing offices, and all the national archives, were also committed to the flames, which, though no doubt the property of the Government, might better have been spared." The work of destruction had begun in the city before the rest of the army entered it, and the blazing of houses, ships and stores, the report of the exploding magazines, and the crash of falling roofs, informed them as they proceeded of what was going forward. It would be difficult to conceive of a finer spectacle than that which presented itself, as they approached the town. The sky was brilliantly illuminated by the different conflagrations, and a dark red light was thrown upon the road, so as to permit each man to view distinctly his comrade's face.

"Towards morning, a violent storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, came on, which disturbed the rest of all who were exposed to it. The flashes of lightning vied in brilliancy with the flames which burst from the roofs of burning houses, while the thunder drowned for a time the noise of crumbling walls and was only interrupted by the occasional roar of cannon and of large depots of gunpowder, as they one by one exploded."

SOMETHING IN A NAME.—Attention has sometimes been called to the appropriateness of the names of our military leaders. Taylor has had an infinite variety of jocular illusions to the manner in which he has sewed up the Mexican nation. Scott has fully proved his claims to the application of Win-field. Worth might have taken his name from his character and his deeds. Pierce has gone through the enemy like a streak of lightning, while the heavy blows of the Smith have rung loud and clear on the Mexican anvil. Wool, they say, has woolled our foes, and Twiggs twiggged them to some purpose. Pillow invited many a Mexican to his last slumber. Butler tapped his share of Mexican barrels at Monterey, while Hunter started the game out of Alvarado, and gave his commander no time to be in at the death. The Indiana general showed Santa Anna that there was no turning in that Lane. Some of our officers have proved even better than their names. Childs showed at Puebla that he was no baby, and Bragg proved himself more than a boaster at Buena Vista.—Rich Reg.

Young ITURBIDE, whom the monarchical party in Mexico propose to place on the throne, is a prisoner in the United States. He was taken at the battle of Huamantla, and occupied the strange position of Aid to SANTA ANNA—we say strange, because SANTA ANNA was the worst foe, young ITURBIDE's family ever met.

The prize conundrum which took the gold pencil at a concert of the Sable Harmonists, recently given in Cincinnati, was this:

"Why is Santa Anna like a wet day? Because he reigned as long as he could and then mizzled."

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, March 11, 1848.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriba—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Francisco Sarracino.

JUST PUBLISHED:—Laws passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. For sale at this office—price one dollar.

Apology.—We have been so busy printing the Laws that we could not possibly issue our paper at its proper time.

Col. NEWBY, and Paymaster May SINGER's clerk, left here on Thursday last for Taos.

Mr. Choteau, with a party of men, left here on Thursday last, with an Express, bound for California. Mr. Charles P. Wilkins, Forage Master, accompanies him.

THE LATEST.—Our old friend and fellow citizen, J. N. ABELL, with a partner, (Mr. DUVALL) has again bought out the Missouri House, with accommodations far superior to any other house in town. We wish them success.

Mr. PEACOCK and several other traders leave for the U. States to-morrow, and other gentlemen leave for Chihuahua, reducing the number of American citizens here to very few.

The following extract from Order No 10, issued by Gen. PRICE, before he left this Territory, we publish for the benefit of our friends in the United States trading in this country.—The order is one to raise a revenue, and is published with the Laws of the Legislature, but contains no other provision respecting the traders.

2d "There shall be levied an import duty of six per centum, *ad valorem*, on all merchandise introduced into the Territory of New Mexico, from and after the date hereof, based upon the original invoices, duly authenticated before the officer hereinafter designated."

From letters and papers received here by the Governor and Mr. Charles Blumer, dated Mexico, 22d December, we learn that Gen. Scott was expecting a reinforcement of 8,000 men to arrive during that month. It is positively stated that there are no troops between Zacatecas and Chihuahua.

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE.—Mr. JOHN MOODY has opened this house on the Plaza, next door to the United States Hotel, where a few nights since, we had the pleasure of tasting the good things in his establishment. The neatness with which it is filled up, the superior quality of his liquors, and the attention received by his guests, we doubt not will secure him a large share of the public patronage which is so well merited.

Since our last publication we have had severe winter weather, the snow falling at Las Vegas and about Placere to the depth of two feet. It has moderated this week though so as to be pleasant, and gives every indication of an early spring.

AN INVENTION.—When the office in which this paper is published was put up in St. Louis, they neglected among other things, to include what printers know as 'leads,' and none have ever been furnished down to this time from any source. In this emergency, Mr. D. L. ROON, who belongs to Co. G, Illinois Regt., and formerly worked in the office of the Constitutionalist at Ottawa, in that State, invented a very simple, but extremely useful mould to cast them, and we this week give our readers several pieces in which they are used. The invention will be useful to printers, and will supercede in a little time the manufacture of leads by the foundries, as every office, for a trifle, can procure an instrument, and manufacture their own as they may be wanted, and with comparatively little time or trouble.

We cannot here refrain from remarking that the office put up by Mr. Ladew, for this Department, is decidedly the most contemptible one we ever knew him to put up.

In the course of ten days we shall issue a prospectus and, provided we can obtain a little more patronage, we shall continue to publish six months longer.

The following is a rich production in the way of epistolary correspondence, and is the best evidence we can give that the "Schoolmaster is abroad." It is a genuine letter which accident threw into our possession from a volunteer to one of the black eyed Senoritas of New Mexico, and is too good for the public not to have it "verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim." We hope the writer will not be brought again to a bed of sickness, and that he will not be troubled with splenetic fits while at the Post, but live to give a good account to his "Der Wife," of his toils and troubles and gallant conduct. We forbear publishing his name as he is too generally known here.

Socora New Mexico February th 9
Micellerter

Der Wife I take the opportunity to let you no that I am well and in ingoying good helth at present and I hope thes few lines ma find you injoying the Sam Blesing my Company is in alpasa and I will Start this evning for to Joine mi Company I hav had upon the Bed when Sick and I thought of the houre which we hav past in peece and plesure But none Can I find [now] Now it is A giting late mi der Mickleter if I should fall before mi Enimies dont greav for mi youre Faful and Ombel Servante

Po Offis toss conty satfermands de toss—Micellerter

Annexation.

The all absorbing topic at present, with the citizens of New Mexico, both Americans and Mexicans, is the annexation of the Territory to the United States. A large number we perceive, seem determined to consider it a question, and one of sufficient importance to call for considerable discussion. To all such we would say, it is an absolute waste of time to discuss a matter that has been for a long period permanently settled. It might perhaps have well been considered a question some ten years back, yet, even then, to the short-sighted only, for it has long since been perceptible to one who would take the trouble to reflect upon events hourly taking place around him, that the antagonistic character of the Anglo Saxon and Gothic races—the pride, enterprise and determination of the one—the stationary and unjust disposition of the other, in fact the laws of nature had decreed it. This idea may perhaps by some, be considered as rather wild, yet, could it not have been foreseen, at the time of the first encroachments upon the liberty and property of our citizens, followed by a dogged refusal to make the necessary reparation, that a collision between the two governments was bound at some future day to take place; that the United States would certainly demand and obtain satisfaction for the injuries heaped upon their citizens, as also indemnification for the expenses of the war, that the Mexican government would never be able to pay otherwise than by a portion of its Territory, and that our enterprising people would call for a portion of that Territory, and for that part first of all which lies contiguously to our own. Yes, the mere question of the annexation of this Territory to our Union, was settled irrevocably, twenty years since—when the first aggressions upon American commerce and encroachment upon the liberty of American citizens began, and as year after year passed by, and aggressions multiplied both in number and consideration, the fact developed itself the more plainly until the breaking out of the war rendered it perceptible to the most blind.

Taking then a proper view of the matter, it becomes us all, to cast entirely from our thoughts and discussions this mere shade of a question, and to employ our time in preparing for as wise a Territorial and eventually State government, as it will be in our power hereafter to constitute. Some may think that we are rather premature in this proposition, yet, all should remember that a wise government, is not the creature of a day or of a month, but it is an object gained with great difficulty if gained at all, after years of severe experience. Hence, reflection and discussion on this, to us, all important sub-

ject, should commence as soon as possible. Every one must know that the more and the longer we reflect and discuss, the nearer we will be to that government that properly suits us, whereas, should we spend our time in useless consideration of questions that exist merely in the imagination, the work which might be easily accomplished in the meantime, will all be fresh before us. Let no one procrastinate by indulging in the belief that this government or that, can be at once taken and adopted as a model. A fancy of this kind, can never be otherwise than highly injurious, for all countries, no matter how nearly they may lie together, no matter what may be the similarity in the ideas, and tendencies of their people, have their difference of circumstances; it may be in soil, climate, or merely perhaps in their relative facility to attain certain objects, which will cause a difference in the formation of their government. With some it is greater, with others less, according to the magnitude of the points of difference. How infinitely difficult is it then, when Territory, people and all are so radically different from whatever our experience has yet had to do with, as every thing that actuates us in New Mexico, is from what would actuate us in the United States.—These differences, then, prohibit us from seeking any where for a model, and throw us back upon an originality in the formation of our government, that we are loudly called upon to lose no time in preparing for.

It seems to be considered by some, that our difficulties in forming a Republican government here are insurmountable, that the want of capacity and limited degree of information possessed by the Mexican portion and majority of the citizens of the Territory, render the attainment of that desirable end hopeless. To such we would say that New Mexico is not without a parallel, the case of Louisiana is yet fresh in the minds of all, and we are certain that the Mexican people will suffer but little by contrast with the Creoles of that State. What now is the difference in wisdom of government and intelligence of the people, between Louisiana and the rest of her sisters? If there is any, it is certainly not to her discredit, yet but a comparatively very short period has rendered her what she is.

HEAD QUARTERS, 9th MIL. DEP.

Santa Fe, February 8, 1848.

To the delegates of the People of New Mexico in Convention assembled.

I, General Commanding, Being about to leave for the South, with the most earnest desire for the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people of New Mexico, leave, for your consideration the following suggestions:—

The Territory of New Mexico, by the movement of armies and military occupation, has become permanently subject to the government of the United States. The acts of your Convention cannot in that particular, change the destiny of New Mexico; but as Delegates chosen by the people, you will be presumed to declare the popular will, whether they desire a dissolution from the government of Mexico and ask to be immediately constituted a Territory under the Constitution, with all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, or whether from ancient and unchanged prejudices they still cling to the idea of returning to the Republic of Mexico, thereby rendering it necessary for the government for years, to hold over them the severity of military rule.

Your Convention, as Delegates from the people, for the consideration of a matter so vitally important to their happiness and prosperity, is an event of great interest in your political history. The result of your deliberations may permanently establish your happiness as a people or the contrary.

I sincerely desire that you will carefully and calmly consider the interests of those you represent, and prove yourselves superior to the blinding influence of prejudice.

You are asked to recollect the disgust you suffered under the late Mexican government from the turmoil and anarchy of revolutions—the oppression you endured from a government ever ready to impose onerous exactions, but ever unable or unwilling to protect you in person, property and rights. You have it now in your power to establish a Civil Government, under a Constitution which guarantees to you the rights of freemen, which permits no exactions but such as are imposed by the representatives of your choice.

You can now secure the protection of a government which imposes no bonds upon the conscience, which will protect you in the unmolested enjoyment of your personal, political and religious rights, under the regulation of equal laws. In short you have it in your power to secure for New Mexico, all the rights and privileges of citizens under the freest government in the world.

You stand in a position of the highest responsibility to those who have elected you Delegates, and I express the hope, that in view of your serious and important duties, the deliberations of the Convention will be conducted with the strictest propriety and decorum; and though the right freely and properly to express opinions should not be restricted yet, I desire all, clearly to understand, that seditious and indecorous language against the constituted military or civil authorities, calculated to inflame or excite the people against the government, my desire for the peace and welfare of the Territory, will induce me immediately to notice. The utterers of such language will be held responsible and called to a strict account.

With the sincerest wishes that your proceedings will be conducted in harmony and good feeling, and result in the permanent benefit of those you represent, I leave the above for your consideration.

STERLING PRICE,

Brig Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

The Banditti, known as the Cortes party, who have been committing depredations on this frontier, seem to have been dispersed—Cortes, we hear from many sources, was wounded in the attack sometime since made by Captain Armstrong upon him, and his whole force have been disbanded—fled to Chihuahua and other places.

We have no news from Gen. Price.

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, 1848.

Manuel Alvarez, }
vs. } Attachment
Jesus Arce, }

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him upon a note of hand for one hundred and fifty dollars, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order

Smith, Att'y for Plaintiff. Attest:
n22—4t J M GIDDINGS, Clerk.

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, A. D. 1848.

E. Leutensdorfer & Co. }
vs. } Attachment
Jesus Arce, }

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiffs, by their Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiffs, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the Court, that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for ninety seven dollars and thirty-one cents, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment

will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order.

Smith, Atty for Plaintiff. Attest:
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, Clerk.

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court
February term, A. D. 1848.

B. Larregote,
vs.
Jesus Arce. Attachment

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attorneys, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for sixteen hundred and fifteen dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order, be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order.

Angney & Oxley for Plaintiff Attest
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, Clerk

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura
noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los
movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"NORIMOS FLRO NO NOS RENDIMOS"

Tomol.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 22.

Sabado, Marzo 11, 1848.

Las ultimas noticias del General Scott salieron de Mejiro del 12 al 15 de Octubre bajo escolta de cien Lanceros Mexicanos de la compania de exploradores que se ha formado alli. En las cercanias de Puebla el correo fue atacado por una crecida fuerza al mando del General Torrejon y poco despues por otra al mando del Coronel Ramos. En estos dos combates perdieron los Exploradores quince hombres pero se supone que mataron a lo menos diez veces ese numero de los enemigos guerrilleros.

Se describe la Compania de Exploradores Mexicanos como compuesta de hombres endurecidos en las campanas; y como pelean, como suele decirse con la soga arrastrando, pelean con mucha valentia. Estan al mando del Coronel Dominguez que se cree conoce perfectamente el camino de Vera-Cruz a Mejiro por su larga experiencia sobre esa linea en diferentes capacidades. Se dice que el numero de estos hombres a la paga de nuestro Gobierno asciende a 450. Del Destacamento que bajo a Vera-Cruz uno de los Oficiales perdio un brazo en el camino y dos otros llegaron con grandes heridas. Un Soldado Americano que ha conseguido su licencia y vino con ellos ha dicho a nuestro corresponsal que pelearon con mucho valor.

Las Guerrillas estan riniendo entre si. El Arco Iris dice: parece que la de Jaranta ha decido al Coronel Cenobio traidor para con ella y para con la patria; que esta ligado con los americanos y que estos lo suplen con armas y municiones para el fin de que destruya sus companeros de armas. Despues de mucho algar en tono alto se llegaron a los golpes, y en un encuentro se dice que Jaranta fue victorioso y que treinta de los de Cenobio fueron matados.

Noticias posteriores confirman lo de arriba pero dicen que solo veinte fueron los muertos y que a Jaranta le paso la pierna una bala. Periodicos de Jalapa de fechas anteriores dicen que Jaranta se habia retirado de la campana para cumplir con sus deberes religiosos.

Para el Republicano

Senores Redactores:

Habiendo sido presente al ultimo termino de la Corte de Circuito para el Condado de Bernalillo he determinado darles una cuenta del mas interesante Lites que tubo lugar en este termino, que fue el pendiente entre el Hon Joab Houghton Administrador del Difunto Juan Andres Achuleta y Manuel Armijo el Ex Gobernador de este Territorio.

Aparecieron por parte del primero los Senores Smith y Quinn y por parte del ultimo el Sr. Angney y el medio Licenciado, Cueto Interpreter y octavo testigo Alvarez. El Lunes se dio orden para un Jurado y el Martes las nueve empeco a discutir el asunto por el Sr. Smith, quien lo hizo, como tiene costumbre, con mucho calma haciendo ver con mucha precision sus puntos, asi como las caidas de sus oponentes;

dando noticia al mismo tiempo del testimonio que iba ofreser fue seguido del Sr. Angney con su medio cuarto y octavo asistente quienes hisieron toda la resistencia posible al testimonio ofrecido por el Sr. Smith por ser las mas de ella declaraciones escritas; contesto el Sr. Quinn y se resivio por la Corte el testimonio ofresido. Despues de ser oido el testimonio por parte del demandado ofresio sus prueyas el Sr. Angney a las cuales se hizo algunas objeciones por los Senores Smith y Quinn pero gano su punto el Sr. Angney y sus declaraciones y prueyas fueron tomadas, entre pasenazares dire que las declaraciones principales que fueron las de los Senores A. A perdieron todo su valor por haber demostrado dichos Senores A. y A. tanto interes por parte del demandado, sabiendo todo lo que podia serle util y ignorando enteramente lo que podia servirle al contrario.

Despues de oidas todas las prueyas el Senor Smith tomo la palabra e hizo un resumen sencillo de su evidencia haciendo ver el poco valor de los de su contrario.

Seguieron el Sr. Angney v su antes dicho asistente, y en lugar de argumentar los pocos puntos que tenian paresieron haver olvidado el asunto que se letiguaba y todo el discurso (que no nego de ser algo estúpido) fue a burlarse aun mas a insultar la parte contraria, y faltarle al respecto debido a la Corte, concluyendo con ensinnar que tenian su lites en la holza y que no podia perderse.

Seguio el Sr. Quinn con su estilo picante dando una completa historia del asunto y concluyendo con pedir al Jurado que se le diese lo que a ellos les paresia justicia.

Se retiro el Jurado y a las seis de la tarde volvio con diciamen afavor del demandador por la suma 1,7000. 00 y pico.

Se refirio la Corte a la manana.

Se reunio la Corte segun fue referida y el Sr. Angney pidio un nuevo juicio y en su argumento como antes (sus mejores argumentos segun a ellos les parecio) era el insultar a la Corte asi como a sus oponentes y por su pues perdio su punto y apelo.

Despues de todo he sabido que el Sr. Angney mando pedir del Juez que le hisiero el favor de pasar por alli, el Sr. Juez Otero que es un perfecto Caballero fue y halli he sabido que el Sr. Angney deo insultaron gravemente al Sr. Juez aunque tubieron bien cuidado de aselo de uno en una idioma que no podia entender el Sr. Juez demostrando al mismo tiempo cobardia y impertinencia —(Se continuara).

DON SIMPLICIO.

CUARTIL GENERAL, NOVENO DEP. MIL.
Santa Fe, Febrero 7, de 1848.

A los Delegados del Pueblo de Nuevo Mejiro reunidos en Convencion.

Yo el General Comandante hallandome en el punto de salir para el Sur, deseando ardientemente la felicidad, contento y prosperidad del pueblo de N.-Mejiro, les dejo para su consideracion las siguientes sujestiones.

El Territorio de N.-Mejiro se halla por el movimiento de los Ejercitos y la ocupacion del Gobierno de los E.-Unidos. Los actos de su Convencion no pueden en este particular cambiar la suerte del N.-Mejiro; pero como Delegados escogidos por el pueblo se presume que expresaran la voluntad popular sobre si desean la separacion del Gobierno de Mejiro y pedir ser inmediatamente ser constituidos en un Territorio bajo la Constitucion con todos los derechos y privilegios de Ciudadanos de los E.-Unidos, o si por antiguas y no alteradas preocupaciones se adhieren a la idea de volver a la Republica Mexicana y por ello hacer indispensable al Gobierno de continuar por anos a tener sobre ellos la severidad de las reglas militares.

Su Convencion como Delegados del Pueblo para considerar una materia de tan vital importancia para su felicidad y prosperidad, es un evento de mucho interes en su historia politica. El resultado de sus deliberaciones podra establecer permanentemente su felicidad o el contrario. Yo sinceramente espero que consideraran con cuidado y calma los intereses de aquellos que representan, y de que se manifestaran superiores a la ceguedad de las preocupaciones.

Les pido que recuerden las inquietudes que sufrieron bajo del ultimo Gobierno Mexicano por los disturbios y anarquia de las revoluciones, las opresiones que padecieron de un Gobierno no siempre pronto a imponer opresivas esacciones, pero siempre incapaz o desinclinado a protegerlos en sus personas, propiedades o derechos. Tienen VV. ahora a su alcance el establecer un Gobierno Civil bajo de la Constitucion que les garantiza los derechos de hombres libres, que no permite mas esacciones que las impuestas por los representantes de su libre eleccion. Pueden VV. asegurarse la proteccion de un Gobierno que no impone trabas a la conciencia, sino que los protejera en el libre goce de sus derechos personales, politicos y religiosos bajo las reglas de las leyes uniformes; en una palabra, esta en sus facultades de asegurar a los Nuevos Mejicos todos los derechos y privilegios de Ciudadanos bajo el Gobierno mas libre del mundo.

Se hallan VV. en una posicion de la mayor responsabilidad hacia aquellos que los han elegido Delegados, yo espero que en vista de sus serios e importantes deberes, las deliberaciones de la Convencion seran conducidos como la mas estricta propiedad y decoro; y aunque el derecho de libre y propiamente expresar las opiniones no debe ser restringido, sin embargo deseo que todos entiendan claramente que un len-

guaje sedicioso e indecoroso contra las autoridades constituidas militares o civiles calculado para inflamar o escitar el pueblo contra el Gobierno, mi deseo de paz y de bien estar para el Territorio no inducirian a notarlo: los que profirieran tal lenguaje serian hechos reponsables y se les haria dar estricta cuenta.

Con los mas sinceros deseos de que sus actuaciones sean conducidas con armonia y buenos sentimientos, y que resulten en beneficio de aquellos que representan, les dejo lo que llevo dicho para su consideracion.

STERLING PRICE,

General de Brigada del Ejercito de los E. U

Un Politico.

Circuito del Norte, Febrero 8 de 1848.

Senores Editores del Republicano les suplico inserten en su Periodico el siguiente corto discurso que si lo haceis quedara sumamente agiadecido vuestro amigo.

Motivo impulsar mi pluma para producir unas pocas palabras en desarroyo de mi opinion, lo que lei en el numero 16 del Periodico. y que se reprodujo en ejemplar separados estando de punto Capital esta. „Me refiero particularmente al establecimiento de Campo-santos publicos en los que se pudieran enterrar los muertos, con o sin las ceremonias religiosas segun que las conciencias y creencias dictaran, y al de la legalidad de los casamientos ante magistrados, soy de la opinion sobre estos dos establecimientos, pues los estimo por justos; dejando en completa libertad a los habitantes de N.-Mejiro para que elijan.

Deste modo diremos con verdad que se da tolerancia; pero dejandose el sepultar a los fieles que reconozcan con el orden tenido y a disposicion de los Eclesiasticos en los Cementerios bendecidos con los ritos y ceremonias religiosas.

Sufragado lo expresado con mi opinion, paso a criticar los accidentes de que se viste el discurso del Sr. Republicano como Gobierno Civil esforzarse en argumento para persuadir a los de N.-Mejiro en contra de los Vocales que hicieron oposicion, con vejaciones que hace a los Eclesiasticos: compendiasse unos cuantos terminos. Pero tenéis derecho dice para pedir a los representantes... y para preguntarles porque tomaron sobre si de oponer y desechar leyes que os son beneficas como pueblo, y por que procuran seguir sujetandolos, a trabas y cargas impuestas por una pequena y corrupta parcialidad de hombres que vos han tenido abatidos por tanto tiempo de esa clase que.. un corto numero de ellos, han impuesto las cargas y exacciones mas pesadas, para subvenir a los vicios mas vergonzosos y chocantes que... dan en su conducta publica y privada, ejemplos del cumulo de la depravedad humana.... los del mal cerrado consagrado, que esa fraccion del Clero impura y rapaz, ha pretendido consagrar.

A quien se oculta que tal discurso titulado Gobierno Civil constituye un libelo famoso contra el Clero, corporacion muy respetable, y que por esto el Republicano excede los limites de la moderacion prevenida en la libertad de escribir? Quien no persibe a luz muy clara que se ataca, la Religion Cristiana tan respetable en el orbe, por lo elevado de sus dogmas, por la pureza de su moralidad, por la santidad de su divino fundador, y la mas recomendable por sus doctrinas? El escritor dice alli, que no desea guerra ni oposicion a ninguna religion. El no combate a la religion que habéis sido enseñados a reverenciar. Mas yo juzgo que se equivoca y que ataca a la Religion Cristiana. Quitado el fundamento cae por tierra la cosa fundada: principio bien recibido en todo de recho. Luego si el Romano Pontifice y los Obispos Rectores de la Iglesia Catolica, son sujetos de tales tratamientos los peores y mas deformes, como describe el escritor, aparece que se arguye tal religion de falsa, como enseñada a predicar y mandada hacerla estensiba por todo el orbe por estos, como unos impostores: luego se arma guerra y se combate esta religion por el escritor, quien se empeña en disuadir su secuela, y en que se estime y contemple como una falsa preocupacion. Es esto proteger la Religion Cristiana, como lo promete y lleva el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos? baste.

No negare que entre los Eclesiasticos haya varios de la relajada conducta, que los haya en N.-Mejiro, y que faltan a los deberes del ministerio y del buen ejemplo a que se tienen: son hombres como todos espuestos a errar. Y a todos sin excepcion conviene ese atributo? Supongamos que asi suceda en este Territorio huerrano y aislado de los mayores poblados, desuerte que ni el vigilante sobre todos alienta a legales reclamos sobre tan deformes comportamientos. ¿No hay otra medida para reparo de tamanos males? Abunda el ejercito en N.-Mejiro de lisen-ciados peritos del derecho y dicen algunos tener conosimiento del derecho Canonico, y del Civil espanol; pues en estos hay leyes y ordenes, para que cuando el superior Eclesiastico, es negligente y desaliente las demandas contra Eclesiasticos delinquentes procedan las autoridades Civiles a conocer en juicio formal y de oficio. Hagase uso de estos desechos si necesario fuere y no se degraden con liberal.

He leído todos los puntos del periodico, y meditado muy maduramente lo tocante al mismo punto y solo citare que en la tercer columna del castellano en el numero 18 para el Republicano, repite la misma critica nombra a solo los tres, Baca y Terrus, Lucero y Martinez: invoca el odio de los pueblos contra ellos, como que queden marcados por su mala fe. Es esto considerar inviolables en sus votos y opiniones a los vocales como los apellida la ley de liberalidad en el gobierno republicano popular? Tales tres citados obsequiaron sus conciencias, no son sabios; pero si muy hombres de bien y de conducta muy regulada en la estimacion de los sensatos y del Pueblo.

Me adelantaré a decir que el escritor se arroga, al parecer, el don del acierto y de la infalibilidad en su discurso y otros que se leen del mismo estilo en el periodico sobre los mismos particulares: si esto fuese verdad porque se hallare adornado de tal alto don, esa superioridad a los otros hombres lo haria de derecho para que fuese el unico supremo dictador en cuyo caso los del Consejo con los poderes de los pueblos se tendrian por necesidad a aprobar todo; y aqui si no lo hacian, ya irian marcados con la nota de mala fe; pero como esta es supocision, es falsa. ¿Que se seguiria? Que el escritor esta espuesto a errar lo mismo que todos los demas, y cuando pretende llevar tras si la voluntad de los pueblos, lo debera hacer por la via de insinuacion y de la politica manifestandoles por el lado del interes y de la mejoría que resultaba en las instituciones con respecto a la gobernacion que antes dominaba. El pueblo de N. Mejiro es cristiano de profesion desde su infancia, educado en las doctrinas dadas en la Iglesia Catolica con asistencia del Espiritu Santo, fundadas en las sagradas escrituras, y por esto cree, y decirle lo contrario es ofenderlo y no captar su voluntad: sus habitantes aunque ignorantes, si se quiere decir, son doctos y de buena indole y por tal via se elevaran alguna vez, a mas altos conocimientos baste.

El proyecto de contribuciones para los gastos del Territorio los estimo por muy justos y necesarios, pues es imposible llevar el orden y los empleados en el sinque haya de que subsista, sobre este y los otros particulares que sufraga vuestro amigo y companero, me esforzare en sugerir razones para su persuacion a los Sres. Vocales que es suplico sean tratados con decoro, y con esto termina. UN POLITICO.

2,000 Pesos de Recompensa.

RAMON LOPEZ, un muchacho de siete o ocho anos de edad, fue hecho cautivo, poco tiempo ha, por unos Comanches capitaniados por un tal Antonio; quien, se dice, fue cautivo en su mocedad, y se supone que habla castellano. Las Rancherias de los Indios agresores estan en contorno de S. Antonio de Beja. Cualquiera persona que ponga en libertad y seguridad el expresado Lopez, y le de proteccion en una familia honrada en una poblacion, segura de los barbaros; al presentar una constancia indudable del hecho el que firma esto, sera gratificado con la cantidad designada arriba, u que se le presente en la Casa de Moneda de Chihuahua.

Febrero 29—4t.

JUAN POTTS.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

[Traducido del Republicano de San Luis para el Republicano de Santa Fe.]

La siguiente Circular del Sr. Pena y Pena, Presidente interino de Mejico nos ha parecido representar tan escalamemente el estado infeliz de esa Republica, y al mismo tiempo manifiesta tan al vivo los sentimientos y talentos de un Ciudadano, que a pesar de lo imperfecto que podremos reproducirla habiendo desmerecido ya en su traduccion del Espanol al Ingles, y ahora sin duda aun mas, en la del Ingles otra vez al Espanol, no vacilamos en presentarla a nuestros lectores, deseosos de que el publico de N.-Mejico vea y juzgue del verdadero estado en que nos hallamos.

Circular del Presidente interino de la Republica. Mejicana a los Gobernadores de los Estados.—Toluca Setiembre 27 de 1847.—Exmo. Sr.—En cumplimiento de un deber inseparable que me es impuesto por la Constitucion, por el leal desempeño del cual soy responsable a Dios y a mi Patria, he determinado principiar desde este momento a ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica, y a organizar un gobierno que pueda ser el centro de la Union Nacional, y pueda salvar Mejico de la anarquia y disolucion que la amenaza en las presentes circunstancias. Circunstancias por las cuales el invasor mismo no hay duda vea con sorpresa cuantos sus designios de ocupacion o de conquista son facilitados, hallandose la Nacion sin Gefe, y los negocios publicos envueltos en confusion. Que nunca pueda decirse de mi por mis compatriotas o por Estrangeros amigos de Mejico, que por mi irresolucion y cobardia la nacion fue abandonada a su melancolica suerte, y que yo solo soy responsable del tremendo destino que la espera, a no ser que alguna autoridad constitucional recoja y una otra vez los lazos, ahora rotos, que deben ligar entre si los Estados, y que pueda formar todavia de ellos una nacion respetable y poderosa. Estoy plenamente satisfecho de que sin faltarme ninguna de las calificaciones prescritas por la Constitucion, puedo en este momento, y solo, asumir el Poder Ejecutivo, pero aunque hubiera algun requisito constitucional con el cual no pudiera rigurosamente cumplir, siendo esto imposible por la fuerza de las circunstancias, aun en tonces digo, me sintiera obligado a ponerme a la cabeza de la administracion de la Republica, como llamado al poder por la Constitucion para precaver competiciones por este poder que conducirian inevitablemente a una decision por la fuerza armada, que acarriaria una guerra civil, por medio de la cual la Republica seria distraida en presencia de un Ejercito invasor. Cuando el poder publico de una Nacion no puede constituirse de un modo estrictamente constitucional, el medio de evitar la anarquia no puede consistir en una administracion absolutamente inconstitucional y revolucionaria, sino la organizacion de un gobierno tan conforme cuanto es posible a la constitucion. Estas son mis miras y me lisonjeo de que son las mismas de V. E.; pero le repito, que mi conciencia esta tranquila cuando le aseguro que no tengo la menor duda de la constitucionalidad del poder, y del deber que me corresponde de desempeñar las funciones ejecutivas de la nacion solo, y sin esperar la reunion del Congreso, la del Consejo de Gobierno, o la nominacion de Socios.

Esta resolucion mia de instituir desde este momento el Gobierno Nacional, podra acaso atraerme el odio de alguna faccion, que de las sangrientas ruinas de la Republica pueda levantar su cabeza ferozmente para disputar la posesion del poder por unos pocos dias, lo cual sera para mi un martirio; tal faccion podra acaso prevalecer contra los esfuerzos que la nacion no hay duda hara para su propia salvacion. Pero si este presentimiento llegara a realizarse, habre cumplido con mi deber, y si sobre viviera a las ultimas convulsiones

de la Republica, me retirare a lamentar la suerte de mi patria sin otro consuelo que la tranquilidad de mi conciencia. V. E. reconocera que este es acaso el ultimo esfuerzo que pueda hacerse para la formacion de un gobierno en nuestra desgraciada patria, y esto aviva mis mas profundas sensibilidades considerando que para esta grande obra de la re-organizacion politica, la Providencia ha dado a mi patria un instrumento tan debil como yo. Solo una consideracion me alienta, y esta es: que mi administracion durara solo unos pocos dias, si como espero, puedo lograr una pronta reunion del Congreso nacional en la Ciudad de Queretaro. Empleando con actividad todos los medios que estan a mi alcance para efectuar esta reunion, y para quitar hasta donde puedo los obstaculos que se opongan a ello, facilitare a mis compatriotas la evidencia mas incontestable de mi desinteres y del deseo que me anima de no ejercer facultades que no sean absolutamente indispensables para evitar la guerra civil y la anarquia.

Para dar impulso a mi administracion a su principio, he nombrado al Diputado D. Luis de la Rosa, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores e Interiores, autorizandolo al mismo tiempo para que despache los asuntos mas urgentes de los Otros Departamentos, hasta que en Queretaro pueda hacer los nombramientos necesarios de cada uno de ellos. Cuando el Gabinete sea así formado, diijire a la Republica un manifiesto que contendra un programa de mi transitoria administracion. La firma del Sr. Rosa ha sido antes reconocida, habiendo en otros tiempos ocupado los destinos del Despacho de Hacienda y el de Justicia. Al comunicar a V. E. lo de arriba, tengo el honor de asegurarle de mi distinguida consideracion.

A los Gobernadores de los Estados.

En el mismo Periodico se halla una circular del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores e Interiores dirigida tambien a los Gobernadores de los Estados, en la cual explica mas por menor las miras y deseos de su Presidente, y aconseja en el presente momento de calamidad, la mayor harmonia de accion. Tradujeramos entero este documento, pero ocupariamos demasiado espacio de nuestro pequeno Periodico. Ambos documentos manifiestan hartamente la desesperada condicion de la Republica Mejicana.

La Semejanza del Gobierno Mejicano debia haberse reunido segun citacion en Queretaro el 5 de Octubre, pero apesar de la dicha citacion, de las escitaciones del Sr. Rosa y de las facilidades que los Gobernadores de los Estados tenían orden de franquear a los Diputados del Congreso, sobre setenta y un miembros que se requirieron para la competencia solo se habian presentado cuarenta; por lo que no se habia hecho todavia nada el 8.

[Del Corresponsal del mismo Periodico, Mexico Palacio Nacional, Octubre 5 de 1847]

Desde que escribi a V. la ultima vez, dandole una breve relacion de la gran batalla que nos ha puesto en la indisputada posesion de este ciudad, ha transpirado poco que sea interesante. El Congreso Mejicano se reunira hoy en Queretaro, sin mucha esperanza de que resulte de sus deliberaciones ninguna accion favorable sobre la importante cuestion de la paz.

Por informes de personas de la mayor confianza estoy autorizado para decir a V. que hay un gran deseo entre un crecido numero de los Ciudadanos mas respetables y ricos de esta Ciudad, de que nuestro gobierno tome y ocupe este pays. Ellos consideran su gobierno como destruido, y obran sobre el principio de que Mejico debe ahora hacerse dependiente de algun otro gobierno; y esta crisis habiendo sucedido, prefieren que la Jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos se estienda sobre ellos mas bien que la de ningun otra nacion. Es tan tan firmemente persuadidos de este resultado, que a un Americano que ha residido en esta Ciudad desde 1839, y que es ventajosamente conocido, se le ha propu-

esto que vaya a los Estados Unidos como Comisionado de ellos, para solicitar del Gobierno que ocupe como pays conquistado el de esta nacion tanto tiempo y tan malamente abusada. En este proyecto concurren crecidos numeros de las clases medias, pero entre los Leperos, o poblacion flotante, hay una repugnancia inveterada. Si hubiera espacio y tiempo, pudiera demostrar, creo, fuera del alcance de toda cavilosidad, que este resultado es el mejor que puede seguirse para ambos Mejico y los Estados Unidos.

Hasta ahora la administracion de los negocios de esta Ciudad por autoridades americanas, va perfectamente bien y ha dado satisfaccion generalmente. La tranquilidad esta enteramente restablecida, y la Ciudad se halla tan arreglada como cualquiera otra Ciudad del mundo que contenga el mismo numero de habitantes. Se quiso atentar por un corto tiempo de cortar los abastos para la Ciudad, pero malograron enteramente el plan, y los mercados se hallan ahora tan bien suplidos como lo fueron en cualquier tiempo anterior a nuestra llegada.

Se han hecho algunos ensayos por espíritus descontentos y por algunos Sacerdotes sin principios para formar alguna cosa como Revolucion entre la gente baja, pero sin ninguna apariencia de suceso. El Gobernador tiene avisos constantes de todos los movimientos por medio de la Policia Mejicana, y sin mucho trabajo descubre facilmente todos sus planes.

El General Paredes esta en Tulancingo procurando y con algun suceso seguro parece, establecer el Sistema monarquico. Ha recibido ultimamente la adhesion de algunas personas de peso a su sistema politico. El General Brabo se halla en esta Ciudad de Mejico, pacifico, y bajo palabra de honor. El General Valencia esta en su hacienda sin tomar parte en los negocios politicos. Suponemos que espera la vecasion favorable. Los demas Generales y hombres influentes se fueron a Cuernavaca en la Tierra Caliente.

Para el Republicano.

CONCIUDADANOS: Desde que el Guia Omnipotente permitio que apareciera por el Norte las fuerzas Americanas que rompieron las cadenas del despotismo politico y religioso en que gemia todo el pueblo de Nuevo Mejicano, han pasado en este Territorio desastres que en la historia formaran un aspecto vergonzoso. Los agiotistas y sus infames aduladores, revestidos aparentemente del nombre de patriotas, y verdaderos Mejicanos, han hecho esfuerzos incalculables para encender en los que ignoran sus derechos, y aun el conocimiento que cada uno debe tener de si mismo. Y ¿quienes son pregunto estos agiotistas y demas inquietos? Son todos aquellos que se mantienen sin trabajar; son aquellos esquiladores que venden las palabras y los gestos como objetos del mayor precio, y que su habilidad es tanta que bendicen tambien los medios para entrar al reino de los Cielos. Estos impios viendo los sintomas de su destruccion estan desesperados por que la esperiencia les va mostrando que sus miras inauditas son frustradas desta manera aiormentados seben palidos y decoloridos manifestando su mortal agonía, orando, e implorando al Eterno, y deceando nada en la sangre del inocente.

Hace un año que la adacia de los enemigos del bien publico se lisonjeaba de ver realizados sus proyectos hostiles, cuando los pueblos de arriba conspiran ad y que los indigenas de Taos sacrificaron al Gobernador y a otros que fueron victimas de su furor brutal; crelleron desde luego que este golpe pudo aterrar a la tropa y sus gefes; pero esta esperanza les duro muy poco biendo derrotados a los que se arrojaron temerosamente, por su corto numero de soldados, que los obligo a heír en diversos grupos, y biendo castigados con el ultimo suplicio a los culpados que pudieron ser havidos. Desde aquella epoca se han mantenido tirando la piedra y escondiendo la mano conformandose con zisanas a los pueblos crellentes, con la maxima de que se pierde la sagrada religion, bajo este suferfugio indisponen multitud de opiniones a los que miran la suya, para respirar furor y venganza injusta. En estas Poblaciones de Rio Abajo son dos los serviles, o por decirlo mejor los aspirantes que no hallan de que valerse para obstar las medidas que se toman en beneficio comun, uno de ellos es de los que profesaron humildad, obediencia, pobreza y castidad, y que practica soberbia, que oposicion riqueza, y sensualidad publica: El otro es amigo intimo del tirano que gobernaba el Territorio cuando fue ocupado por el Ejercito Americano, bajo cuyo laborito tuvo modo de fomentar su caudal, cuando el de otro se desmeritaba por aquel. Al primero nego la naturaleza una estatura corpulenta; pero no una condicion ambiciosa y so-

verbia: al segundo lo formo monstruoso, y reunen ambas de las cualidades del primero, la ipocrecia en la que no se sacara ventaja ninguno de los vivientes. Estos son el movíl de la diayuntiva popular que se advierte anulen las elecciones presentes que se han hecho para tomar en consideracion la egregacion del Territorio a los E.-Unidos; mas como saben que de la agregacion resulta el progreso y felicidad publica, se cmpenan en estuciasmar a los pueblos haciendoles creer que pierden su religion y nacionalidad. Que digan por el contrario que de la agregacion resulta aquel sagrado, y bien recibido derecho de igualdad, como patrimonio de todas las clases, la garantia de los derechos individuales, la sociedad de los intereses, la ilustracion de los jovenes, el fomento de las ciencias y artes; y ultimamente, la libertad de adorar al Ser Supremo conforme el dictamen de la consciencia. El Gobierno no impide a ningun hombre que observe los ritos de su religion sea la que fuere. Todas estas reflexiones comparadas con las nulidades con que los descontentos alucinan a los pueblos, desembuelven las dificultades del animo del hombre verdaderamente republicano que aprecia su bien estar, y el bien comun, y le hacen conocer que es inutil la nacionalidad en una ncion en donde los Gobernadores embriagados con el licor que destila el aspirantismo. N.-Mejico es un punto fronterizo a quien el Gobierno Mejicano considera como la senda decierta y solitaria; y en vez de auxiliarla con algunos recursos, mandava militares rebestidos de autoridad u gubernativa que se apropiava las producciones pecuniarias que ofrese el pais con lo que enriquecian y se retravan para que biñiese otro de mas ambicion, he aqui los veneficios que os hacen cieher habeis perdido.

Puesto que a la epoca fnebre y triste de hombres abasallados, succedio la de hñres republicanos. congratulao con vuestra suerte embidiañle, y no deis hoido a los detractores de vuestra felicidad concedelos por las senas que os he dado, y vedlos con el desprecio que merecen.

Y pues me es dulce haveros manifestado las sensaciones que esprime mi corazon, concluire diciendo viva el brillante Gabinete de Washington, y sus magnanimas Leyes! Que viva el Gobernador del Territorio por que con sus infatigables tareas procura el destierro del servilismo! Que viva el Presvitero Antonio Jose Martinez, por haberse desprendido de sus intereses particular en obsequio del bien publico como lo manifiesta su pedimento insertado en el edictorial Republicano de 8 de Enero; y que viva en fin el Comandante General Price por su gran politica, y principios sociales con que ha preservado al Territorio de las actitudes sanguinarias! Asi lo repite vuestro Conciudadano.

EL AMIGO DE LOS PUEBLOS.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada semestre, que se pagaran adelantados: no se admiten subcripciones por menos de tres meses.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion las publicaciones subsecuentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo ocurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

P. R. Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en:

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodón para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien
Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.

Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi uasacion en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los nitocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe.

BENJAMIN F. COONS.

E. Leitensdorfer y Compania,

A la esquina sud yeste de la Plaza, tienen un hermoso surtido de Lienzos, Mantos, Yndianas, Quincalla, Cachuchas de Pelo y de Ilk, Cinchas, &c., que estan vendiendo lo mas barato posible al contado.

Los amigos y parroquianos que los han conocido estos ultimos cuatro años en el mismo raje haran bien, de acudir alla ahora se le trata ventajosos.

Enero 22.

E. LEITENSOR

Hovey y Davies, Impres

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.]

SANTA FE, N. M., MARCH 18, 1848.

[Vol. I—NUMBER 23.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE REPUBLICAN will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of two dollars for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per Square of TEN LINES or less for one insertion, and \$1.00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

Joseph Rango.

OFFERS for sale to the army and inhabitants of Santa Fe generally the assortment of Groceries in the city. The grocery store at present in the House opposite to sentinel No. 6 will be removed in the course of the ensuing week to the Store on the Plaza now occupied by Messrs. Beck & Brent, "No. 2, on the south east corner of the Plaza." The Dry Goods Store No. 1, on the south east corner of the Plaza will be found to contain an assortment of goods and clothing not excelled in Santa Fe. Among the articles necessary to soldiers are shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, caps, hats, cassinet pantaloon and roundabouts, buckskin clothing, &c. all of which are offered for sale at regular Santa Fe prices, for cash. Jan. 22, 1848

Leitsendorfer, & Co.

At the East corner of the Plaza
HAVE the stock of bleached and brown domestic—silk and oil cloth caps—horse brushes—combs; cingles; girths, &c., which they are selling at the lowest possible terms for cash.
Our old and new customers, who have known us at same stand, for four years past, will do us the honor to call now—we will sell them bargains.
Santa Fe, Jan. 22, 1848.

Boon, Emmiton & Hayes,

Council Gte, Indian Territory.
THE above firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c., and will be happy to wait on all who call.
November 1st, 1848—Gusn

P. Rully,

Agent for F. Coons.

HAS on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market. Consisting of
Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also, a large lot of American liquors, sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHIEF FOR CASE

Pinkney R. Tully will act as agent during my absence to the States and is authorized to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.
BENJ. COONS.

2000 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, Ramon Lopez, a boy between 7 and 8 years of age, was captured and carried off a short time ago, by a band of Camanches, whose Chief is called Amos, and his hunting ground, or residence, is in the neighborhood of San Antonio de Pex. The said Antonio was a captive in his youth and probably speaks Spanish. Any person who will recover the boy, (Lopez,) and place him in a respectable family, secure from Indians, (on producing unquestionable proof of the fact,) will receive the above reward on delivering him to the subscriber at the Militia Chihuahua.
JOHN POTT
Jan 29—4t. [St. Louis Republican copy]

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, A. D. 1848.

E. Leitsendorfer & Co }
vs. } Attachment.
Jesus Arce.

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court, that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for ninety-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, and that his property has been attached and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order.
Em th, Atty for Plaintiff Attest.
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, Clerk

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, 1848.

Manuel Alvarez, }
vs. } Attachment.
Jesus Arce,

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him upon a note of hand for one hundred and fifty dollars, and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order.
Smith, Atty for Plaintiff Attest:
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, Clerk

In the Santa Fe County Circuit Court,
February term, A. D. 1848.

B. Laricoete, }
vs. } Attachment.
Jesus Arce.

NOW, at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attorney, and the said defendant not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for sixteen hundred and fifteen dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that unless he be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of June next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the Court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order, be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this Court. A true copy of the order.
Angney & Osley for Plaintiff Attest:
n22—4t J. M. GIDDINGS, Clerk

A DELICATE LADY.—"Mrs. Spriggs, will you be helped to a small bit of the Turkey?"
"Yes, my dear Mr. Wilkins, I will."
"What part would you prefer, my dear Mrs. Spriggs?"
"I will take a couple of the wings—a couple of the legs—some of the breast—the side bones, some of the filling and a few dumplings, as I feel very unwell to-day."
Wilkins faints.

In N. York, public meetings have been held to express to the Pope the gratification felt in this country at his salutary reforms. The Italian residents took the lead in those demonstrations.

ALONE.

'Twas midnight and he sat alone,
The husband of the dead;
That day the dust had been thrown
Upon her buried head,
Her orphan'd children round him slept,
But in their sleep would moan;
Then fell the first tear he had wept—
He felt he was alone.

The world was full of life and light,
But, ah, no more for him!
His little world, once warm and bright,
It now was cold and dim
Where was her sweet and kindly face?
Where was her cordial tone?
He gazed around his dwelling place,
And felt he was alone.

The wisely love—maternal care—
The self-denying zeal—
The smile of hope that chased despair,
And promised future weal;
The clear bright hearth, nice table spread—
The charm o'er all things thine own—
The sweetness in what'er she said—
All gone; he was alone!

He look'd into his cold wild heart,
All sad and unresign'd
He ask'd how he had done his part
To one so true—so kind?
Each error past he tried to track—
In torture would atone—
Would give his life to bring her back—
In vain, he was alone.

He slept at last, and then he dreamed
(Perhaps her spirit woke,)—
A soft light o'er his pillow gleam'd—
A voice in music spoke:
"Forget, forgive all neglect,
Thy love recall'd alone;
The babes I leave, oh, love, protect!
I still am all thine own."

The following extract of a letter, written and dated at the City of Mexico, on the 29th of October, and addressed to Col. CAMPBELL, in St. Louis, we copy from the Saint Louis Union.—

"To a soil, rich with all the products of the most favored portion of the earth, is combined a most delicious (yet I think an enervating) climate. A fire-place is absolutely unknown in Mexico. Crop succeeds crop in rapid succession, seemingly without exhaustion of the soil, or without regard to times of planting; what has its most luxuriant growth upon the table lands, and if planted upon a hill side and rear the summit, (as is frequently seen) with large fields of barley, (the staple grain of the country) or larger yet of corn adjoining the valley at its base, it lies smiling, rich among the fruits and products of the tropic.

"It is a singular, yet beautiful sight to us Northerners, to see the gradation of temperature and of climate clearly indicated by the growths of peculiar latitudes. The hot, the cold (even to the snow point,) the dry, the moist, are found upon the same estate and in close proximity. Bananas, the Palm, the Cocoa tree, the Sugar cane and the Olive groves, and Pine Apples, followed by orchards (common to a higher latitude) of Apples, Peaches and Pears, with frequent vineyards, abounding in good grapes, and fields of Northern grains, the stunted oaks and stately pines, and last, the everlasting snow, all occupying the same hill, and within the vision of a single glance. Rich in historic reminiscences and relics of a hardy, fearless and conquering race, no answering emotion is excited in the breast of their unworthy descendants. The fires of freedom he smouldering in the hills, and pale before the broad glare of superstition in the populous valleys. Enervated, they have yielded to the seducing influence of a delicious climate, abandoning to the hands of a few designing and madly ambitious men, the conduct of the government, which, if properly administered, might have set foreign invasion at defiance and the people prosperous, free and happy. Guided by a clergy reproaching the education of the masses, they have elevated an aristocracy of a most cruel, capricious and tyrannical character. Wealth is confined to the few and to the Churches; the poor are abject slaves, the rich, most imperious masters. The people, (of all conditions) are sadly wanting in honesty, robberies are committed at noon-day, without apprehension and without shame.

Female honor and virtue exists only in name; the marriage vow is the publication of freedom from all restraints, and the avowal of abandonment to all licentiousness. To correct such a state of society, the axe must be laid to the root; the trunk, rotten to the core, has already fallen, but the up-springing shoots will receive their nourishment from the same corrupted source, and grow surrounded by the same malaria. Laws are made and annulled with every change of administration, each is in direct opposition to the other, and with such rapidity, as to entangle the whole judiciary system and render it an unintelligible mass, even to those of the learned Profession. Enactments in favor of the poorer classes are never published, are secretly concealed. Decisions of courts of all kinds, from the highest to the most inferior jurisdictions, are publicly and shamefully sold to the highest bidder. Appointments by the Chief Magistrate of the nation to the most important and lucrative positions, are bartered for in the same manner. In the agricultural districts, laws are made by every landed proprietor, applicable to, and enforced at his own hacienda, in most cases contained in manuscript, conformable to his peculiar views, and administered by a steward or "Major Domo" residing on the estate. The labor is performed by "peons" (nomen generale, for all labourers) who may be seen at sunset every evening, returning from the fields in large gangs, with their rude implements of labor and followed by an overseer on horseback with a heavy whip, (similar to, but larger than an Indian whip) in hand. On every estate is a prison house with all the appendages of bolts, bars and shackles, these are applied to, and crowded with persons who, happening to think that Mexico was a republic, and her citizens entitled to change their residences, or to seek for better wages, left the estate on which they were perhaps born, have been hunted down as criminals and are confined in dungeons every night for the security of further service. I write from observation, and have seen these poor and most docile people smart under the lash, and never once failing when passing at night to the prison, to take off their hats to the wretch who stands by to count them. If legislative acts have guaranteed to them any appeal for outrages of the most atrocious character, their weeping wail for justice is never heard beyond the prison walls, or reaching the tribunals without the never failing bribe, is unheeded or laughed to scorn.

"The frequent political convulsions have given to the military an ascendancy, of which a resident of our own happy country can form no just conception; they form the great robber population of the country at one time, and at others, glorified as the saviors of the liberties of the people, upon the temporary success of some popular chieftain, out of which arises many grave evils. On all occasions, the people are the sufferers, being taxed to maintain the government de facto, and again taxed upon its downfall for having sustained it. Penalties and sequestrations follow each other in quick succession, titles to property are all understood, and still less cared for, the men are robbers with a show of legate title, the outlaws are robbers of necessity, by which means it happens that all parts of this unhappy country is infested with Bandits, "mutatis mutandi," under all the prominent military men in Mexico."

CAPT. TOBIN, in a letter to the New Orleans Delta, says that the Mississippians are a great people. The first regiment invented a V, and caught the lancers in it; but the second have made a more important discovery, for which they mean to take out a patent. It is no less than a plan to save Uncle Sam the expense of forwarding any more soldiers to Mexico.

A young gentleman from Vicksburg shipped as a soldier in the second, and performed all his duties admirably. He was a smart, dapper little fellow, without a hair on his face in the shape of a mustache or a whisker. There was always a joke on his tongue, and a smile on his lip, and the men usually relieved him from such hard work as chopping wood, &c. His cheeks were very smooth—he was very handsome—and his name was Luke Surjev. Faring size, he was the very counterpart of Luke Sere, late Deputy Sheriff of New Orleans. The boys called him Lucy. Don't tell Sere about it, or may be they'll Lucy him. After a while, Luke grew sallow about the gills, and his corporation waxed round as an Alderman's. Luke was sick; his friends advised a doctor, but Luke said it was the Dropsy, a hereditary complaint—his mother had it before him. He became

very intimate with an old Mexican hag, a votress of Lucina, and buttoned his jacket closer up to his throat. The jacket was pigeon-breasted, and we found afterwards, that Luke, by tight squeezing, had contrived to do what some say the Omnipotent himself can't do, viz: make two mountains without any valley between them. He grew sicker---the hag was sent for; (they call her *sage femme*, Mexican for foolish woman)---and Luke soon had a little Dropsy in his arms. Mother and baby are as well as could be expected. I don't know whether the boy's a lad or a wench, but they're going to christen him after the Commander-in-Chief.--- When the Mexicans heard it, they ejaculated, "*Holy Virgin*," it was hard enough to fight the Americans when they sent men against us, but when the women come, and bring little soldiers with them, we must be beaten."

Plan of Union between Great Britain and the United States.

We observe in a recent number of one of the London Monthly Journals, a lengthy letter from Robert Sears, Esq., of New York, headed—"Alliance of Perpetual Friendship between England and America." We take the following extracts from the letter. These sentiments will meet with the approval and concurrence of the good men of both countries:—

"Never, in my humble opinion, was there two nations so prepared for a perfect truce and combined action---never was the opportunity for arranging it so bright and so promising---and never was the call both within and without, at home and abroad, so urgent and so plain."

"It has often occurred to me as one of the noblest enterprises that could be effected in this world, if your country and ours could be induced to enter into a solemn agreement -- First, that all disputes which may arise between us, shall be settled by arbitrators, and never by an appeal to arms---Secondly, that we shall combine in every way which shall commend itself to the united judgments of both nations to engage in a mission of benevolence towards the entire human race."

"It has been said, '*England and America against the World*.' Let us say, '*England and America for the World*.' How mighty would such a confederation be for the interests of peace, of freedom, of commerce and Christianity."

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE FROM HAVANNAH.—The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes the following extract of a letter received in that city from a Spanish public officer, and a Spaniard by birth, dated:

HAVANA, Oct. 17. 1847.

The news we have here from Madrid is of so gloomy a character that nobody can predict the consequences. Either the triumph of England or of France on the state of affairs of Spain is considered ruinous by all men of sense and good feelings, as both nations are contending for the control of said affairs, not for the good of that unhappy country, but to satisfy only their ambitious views; views, which, as everybody knows, are not confined there alone, but are extended this side of the Atlantic. But we all in Cuba, Spaniards and Creoles, have but one opinion, and that is Union, Union! to save this precious pearl of the Antilles as the only course left us to save ourselves and our properties. Ye, ye shall neither bow to "Queen Victoria," nor consent that this "valuable island be the head quarters for the monarchical schemes of Louis Philippe and Queen Christiana, or more properly Mrs. Munoz, on the South American Republics; yes, be sure of this. And shall we find no sympathies among the free? No doubt the illustrious North Americans, the children of Great Washington, will support us in such a noble cause. This is my impression, and no mistake.—Time will show if I am right or wrong.

Yours, &c.,

EL CASINE COMMENDADOR.

AN UNTIRING WHIG.—Among the many Whig aspirants to a seat in the U. S. Senate with whom Tennessee is favored at this time, is General BRADBERRY, of Henderson county.—The Democratic Committee did not overlook him in propounding their interrogations, or were not overlooked by him. The following is his answer---short and spicy:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11th, 1847.

Gentlemen: With deep sensibility, I respond to your interrogations---finding myself suddenly placed in delicate and responsible relations.

I am in favor of the war, first, last and all the time. Most candidates say they are for a "vigorous prosecution." I go farther than that. I am for giving the Mexicans the very devil:---The war is unjust and infernal on the part of Mexico, who began it; and President Polk's only mistake was, in not understanding, a year sooner than he did, the circumvention of John Bull and the diabolical collusion of the Mexicans.

2d. Now, I am not for disturbing the tariff of '46. St. Patrick and John Bull have now tasted our corn-bread---let them have it, I say, Tariff or no Tariff. At any rate, let us feed them as long as they can pay for it.

3d. I take it as rather personal, that your interrogations do not refer me to the "*Wilmot Proviso*." I know and care but little of the proviso; but I think "*Wilmot*" himself deserves to be hung.

Your humble and devoted servant,
H. BRADBERRY.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, March 18, 1848.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agent at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriba—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Francisco Sarracino.

JUST PUBLISHED:—*Laws passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.* For sale at this office—price one dollar.

Them Eggs! Lord how luscious! Who was the sufferer.

During the past week there has been several arrivals of Officers, Merchants and others from El Paso, Taos and Las Vegas. Officers have come to attend a General Court Martial, and merchants, principally, to fit out for an expedition to the States. From amongst them all, we have information that Major Walker's battalion and Capt. Skillman's Chihuahua Rangers left El Paso on the 25th ultimo, and Gen. PRICE, with the main body of the army, on the 1st instant. One company of Col. EASTON's battalion were left at El Paso as a guard for the provision trains. Gen. PRICE apprehended no probability of meeting the enemy this side of Chihuahua, so that consequently, we may fully expect his march into Chihuahua to-day or to-morrow. We at any rate look for Skillman's Rangers to fetch us an express in ten or twelve days from this time.

From TAOS—a letter from Col. NEWBY to the Adjutant, now in command here, states that Major GILPIN's battalion are now encamped at Moro.

Capt. SLAUSON, with a party of men, arrived here from El Paso, on Wednesday evening, with an Express from Gen. Price. We are indebted to him for the following letter from our faithful correspondent, which will be found interesting:

EL PASO, Jan. 31, 1848.

Mr EDITORS:---By the express which will depart in a day or two for Santa Fe, I send you a few items that may be interesting to some of your readers.

On the 16th inst. Col. RALLS resigned the command of this Post to Lieut. Col. LANE, being too much indisposed to discharge the duties himself. Col. R. was taken sick soon after his arrival here, and has not been well since.

On the 20th, Majors Spalding and Bodine, (paymasters,) with an escort from the Santa Fe battalion, arrived from Socorro, and have commenced paying off the troops. Captain Jones, the famous "Yellow Flower of the Forest," arrived at the same time, and was, a day or two after, appointed Provost Marshal of El Paso.

Cpts. Clarkson and Haley, with their companies, have for several weeks past been stationed at San Elesario, 20 miles below this. The detachment under Lieut. Ludwig, still remains at Donana, to protect that town against the incursions of the Apaches.

Horse-stealing is carried on here to a considerable extent, some forty or fifty having been stolen already. Two or three Mexicans have been publicly whipped for these crimes, but none of the horses have been recovered.

Col. Lane has adopted vigorous measures to prevent the robbery of his troops by the Mexicans. A few days ago, he sent Capt. Haley, with 75 men, to Carigal, with orders to destroy that town and pull down every house in it, as it has become a den of thieves and robbers: Capt. Haley is now absent on this expedition, and I doubt not he will faithfully execute his orders.

We are anxiously expecting orders from Gen. Price to push on to Chihuahua. All seem desirous to be engaged in active service.

Some of the soldiers have formed a Thespian Society, and gave their first performance on Saturday night. It was well received, and the society promises to prosper.

The health of the troops here is good, there having been but two deaths since their arrival here.

In a former communication, giving an account of the capture of Gov. Armijo, I stated that Sergt. Smith, the commander of the party that took him, had been confined to the Guard-House, and the inference was that it was on account of his conduct on that occasion. It is but just to that brave and worthy young man, to say that his conduct received the approbation of the Commander, and that he faithfully executed his orders. He was honorably acquitted of the

charge upon which he was arrested, and immediately restored to his rank.

FEB. 6. Since the above was written, the stirring intelligence has been received of the approach of Urrea with 3000 men. Expresses were immediately sent to Col. Easton and Maj. Walker, urging them to bring their troops here immediately. We are now prepared to make a vigorous defence. All the streets leading to the Plaza, have been blocked up by strong walls—spies are kept constantly on the look out, and everything is prepared for battle. But the enemy has not yet made his appearance, and many think he is not coming at all. Indeed, it is probable that if Urrea was so near, on finding that his schemes were discovered, and the Americans prepared to meet him, he has fallen back to Chihuahua or some other place to wait for his expected reinforcements.

Lts. Mullowny and Hepburn, who have been in arrest for a month past, have been released on account of the expected battle.

MARCH 1st. The news about Urrea turns out to be a false alarm. Col. Collins, who was made a prisoner at Chihuahua while on his way from Gen. Taylor's army, with dispatches for Gen. Price, made his escape, and is now in this city. Major Walker's and Col. Easton's battalion, arrived here several weeks ago. On the 23d, Gen. Price, Lieut. Col. Easton, Lieut. Prince, Cpts. McKissack and Garrison, with several of the Medical staff, arrived at this Post. The General issued orders requiring the troops to be in readiness for an immediate march, and we expect to start for Chihuahua in a few days. Co. C. 3d Regt., and 3 companies Dragoons are here. Our force is about 1500, with thirteen pieces of artillery. No fight is expected at Chihuahua. I suppose we will have to go to Durango for that kind of sport.

In haste,

JUAN.

The War.

Rumors for some time have been prevalent among the native population, that a Treaty of Peace and amity had been entered into by the two governments, and lately, they have been so strong that many are inclined to give them credence. It has for a long time been more a matter of history than supposition, that the military spirit of Mexico has been broken if not annihilated by our brilliant victories; the gallant conduct of our troops, and the energy of the Anglo Saxon race. But we have great doubts whether they are yet ripe to lay aside their follies and adjust difficulties which only accumulate by time. The very distracted state of the country and the conflicting interests of designing and ambitious aspirants, may procrastinate an event which the interests of both demand, and which is so loudly called for by considerations of humanity. Had we just grounds for believing a Treaty had been made, we think something more definite would have reached us, and we therefore conclude that the most which has been done, has been an attempt to negotiate which may or may not terminate in a Treaty, and which, like the usual Mexican Diplomacy, will be spun out as long as possible with the hope that something will transpire to give new life and new energy to Mexican arms.

Our Country.

Europe and the world generally have looked for many years with envy upon the U. States, dreading its power, energy and resources, and the existing war is not certainly calculated to diminish or remove it. Our armies have been carried thousands of miles, and the stars and stripes wave over 30 degrees of latitude of the enemies country. From Oregon to Yucatan, we have a continuous chain of Posts, now that Gen. Price occupies Chihuahua, and a regular communication will be opened from the Bay of San Francisco through the interior and popular part of the country to Vera Cruz. Everything has fallen before us; the strongest fortifications have not been able ever to arrest in its progress our strong arms and brave hearts, nor have the apparently impregnable defiles and passes been any great security to Mexico.—What then must Europe think of a nation who hold in subjection almost a Continent, and who, in the midst of a foreign war, thousands of miles from home, and over wilds and wastes, heretofore only traversed by savages, and trappers, progress with their usual rapidity in the arts and sciences, and in wealth and resources. Even since this war has broken out, in the short space of two years Time has been annihilated by them at home, and the magnetic telegraph, like the great arteries of the human system, diffuse intelligence with lightning speed from one end of the country to the other, and give new life and vigor to our manufacturing and commercial interests.

CUBA.—We translate the following article from *La Patria*:—

We have been informed, says *La Patria*, from a respectable source, that there is soon to be established in this city, a new Spanish paper devoted exclusively to the advocacy of the emancipation of the Isle of Cuba, and its annexation to the United States. One of its principal editors is to come from Havana, with ten thousand dollars of capital for the establishment of said periodical. The other individual who is to assist in editing the paper is already, we are assured, in the United States, and if he is not now in this city, he will be here soon. If

this is true, we have no doubt but that this business is more serious and important than we now suppose. But this question occurs, will Senor O'Donnell be able to prevent the entrance of this paper into the Isle of Cuba? The person who has given us our information, and that those interested in the business have well established their relations, without any difficulty, they will be able to introduce and circulate in the Island, 5000 copies of the paper.

Italy.

The news from Italy is important, in showing that a political revolution had begun in that country, which promises through its influence, to regenerate all the misgoverned States of Continental Europe. The Pope is steadily proceeding with his political reformations.—Tuscany is following his example, Sardinia promises not only to support the Pope against foreign interference, but to reform its political institutions, and Naples is in open insurrection. In the midst of these important events, the British Government has sent, for the first time, since the expulsion of James II, in 1688, an ambassador to Rome; and Austria, terrified by the Pope's threat of ex-communication, and of appealing to the sword, has stopped, at least for the present, in its aggressive march upon Italy.

All these events promise the redemption of Italy from the paralyzing rule of Austria, and its regeneration from the ecclesiastical bondage under which it has been so long declining. Its redemption and regeneration have been commenced in the right quarter, by the proper person—at home by the head of the Catholic church, Napoleon did march for Italy, his native country. But his policy tended more to aggrandize France and to improve Italy as its dependency, than to establish its independence and make it what it is capable of becoming, one of the strongest powers in Europe. Under his rule it was never united. In subverting the multitude of petty States into which the treaty of Utrecht left it divided, he established several republics, and finally divided it into the kingdom of Italy and Naples. At the general peace in 1815, Austria took the Northern portion, including Venice and Milan, and the remainder was divided among the Pope, the King of Naples and Sardinia, the Duke of Tuscany and Modena, and several other sovereigns; and the policy of the governments concerned in that treaty of abominations, Russia, Austria and Prussia, has been the prevention of all union. They have kept it distracted by internal jealousies, as the most effectual mode of keeping it in subjection. But a new day has dawned upon it; Egypt has risen, to lead it in its Exodus from Egyptian bondage of Austria to union, emancipation and improvement.

The Pope is the great reformer of the age; and for this office he wields a power before which the despots of Europe tremble. He is the spiritual head of that church which reigns throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Poland, France, Belgium, a portion of Switzerland, and a large portion of Germany and seven-eighths of Ireland. Austria has attempted to usurp the direction of this church as an instrument of political despotism, and has therefore labored to keep its subjects in perditionary ignorance. This tyrannical power now reacts against it, and the Spiritual leaders of the Vatican paralyze the arms of subjects, when raising against the rising liberties of Italy.—Never was this thunder lauded in a holier cause, and may the head of the Catholic church continue to launch it, till idolism disappears wherever the Catholic altar raised. Considering the far-seeing, statesman-like sagacity of the Pope, we expect something more than the political regeneration of Italy. We foresee the spiritual purification of the Catholic church from all its abuses which have crept into it since Constantine united it with the State in 325.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Nashville Whigs shown up Mr. Clay's speech in its true light—as "wrong in principle," destructive to a party which adopts its positions. After conceding that the annexation of Texas was just and proper, that Whig journal proceeds as follows:

We believe, we most sincerely believe, that if this "no territory" issue be now made a Whig issue, the party will receive a more signal and overwhelming defeat than it did in 1844. What does this "no territory" position, as maintained by Mr. Clay in his speech and resolutions, amount to when carried out? Let us see; and we at the serious attention of the Whigs of Tennessee to the point involved in the question. It involves then a prompt and entire abandonment of the war on the part of the United States, without waiting a moment to negotiate a treaty with Mexico. It involves an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of every American soldier from the Mexican Territory. Mr. Clay is for permitting "the national existence and national Territory of Mexico to remain undisturbed"—that is, as it was at the commencement of the war. He would be willing to purchase "the port of San Francisco" with a just equivalent, and he "would be happy to see it so acquired," but "it should form no motive in the prosecution of the war, which he would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of the harbor." "Mexico," he says, is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the war on our part entitled us to demand it." As for "Territorial indemnity."